FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Truce line location snagged Korean parley.*
A *Truman said Soviets plot new aggressions; U.S. canceled tariff favors to all Red nations.*
Pravda printed message to Russians from British Forgn. Secy.
Harriman arranged Anglo-Iranian oil negotiations.
Berlin-to-West Germany "little air lift" started.
Domestic News. *Weakened Defense Production Act made law.*
Kimball became Navy Secy., Adm. Fechteler CNO.
New accusations against Owen Lattimore, Joseph Barnes.
New agency created to speed stockpiling of strategic items.

KOREA

B **Deadlock on Truce Line.** The UN and Communist truce teams held 7 meetings in as many days in Kaesong July 27-Aug. 2 without reaching agreement on where the cease-fire line should be drawn across Korea. The Reds still argued for a shifting of forces to the 38th Parallel. The UN stood fast on its demand for a cease-fire on the present front, which is mostly above the parallel and offers the UN natural defense strongholds.

Red broadcasts hinting that the Communists may quit the Kaesong conference if they don't win on the truce-line issue caused no visible softening of the UN's stand. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson declared Aug. 1 the UN must have a defensible line and the 38th Parallel does not meet that requirement. C The North Korean radio charged Aug. 2 that the "American ruling class" does not want peace in Korea and if truce talks collapse "it is entirely their (Americans') responsibility." Pyongyang said the U.S. will "rob a large territory inside North Korea" if it gets a cease-fire on the present front. [See p. 233B-G]

But UN spokesmen in Korea cited one hopeful sign Aug. 2: Red broadcasts described the present front as being considerably north of its actual location; Red leaders thus might be getting ready to accept the existing front as a truce line but make their people think the UN, not the Reds, had compromised.

D South Korean Forgn. Min. Pyun Yun Tae told the Natl. Assembly in Pusan July 31 the ROK Govt. will not accept any cease-fire line now under discussion in Kaesong as the ROK's permanent northern border. He said the present battle front is acceptable as a truce line provided there is a revision of the boundary within 2 months of an armistice. [See p. 218E]

Pentagon Dispute on Red Buildup. An Army briefing officer in Washington accused the Reds of bad faith in Korea when he told newsmen July 27 they were using the comparative lull during truce talks to carry out a "tremendous" buildup for future attacks. The officer said the U.S. 8th Army in Korea had the Reds "on the ropes" when it had to pause for truce negotiations.

E The statement was disavowed by higher Pentagon authorities and Defense Secy. George C. Marshall was said to have ordered an investigation of how it got by without clearance by policy-making officials. Pentagon officers expressing personal opinions said it could have been devised by (a) the Psychological Warfare Div., to warn the Reds against acts of bad faith, or (2) Army Intelligence, so it will not be accused of having bungled if the Reds start another drive. [See p. 234A]

SHUN DECLARATION, CONSTITUTION. In an attack on persons who employ "lies, smears and fear campaigns" for "personal publicity and partisan advantage," Pres. Truman referred in a Detroit speech July 28 to what happened in Madison, Wis. July 4: 111 out of 112 people approached by a ***Madison Capital Times*** reporter refused to sign a "petition" containing only the preamble to the Declaration of Independence and 7 Constitutional amendments. They were afraid it F was a Communist petition and they would be liable to charges of connivance with Reds. "That's what comes when people are told they can't trust their own Govt.," Mr. Truman declared. (Wisconsin is home state of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, GOP crusader against alleged Communist influence in the Govt.) [See p. 235N]

Pres. Truman said in a Detroit speech July 28: "We do not G yet know whether the Communists really desire peace in Korea or whether they are simply trying to gain by negotiations what they have not been able to gain by conquest. We intend to find that out . . ." [See pp. 242B, 233H]

The House Appropriations Com. disclosed July 30: it was told by Marshall recently that it would take about 6 weeks to work out a truce agreement in the Kaesong conference; Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, testified 2 months ago the Korean war could drag on for 10 years because defense requirements in other places would prevent a knockout of the Reds in Korea. [See pp. 233D, 170H]

H **Fighting.** After a 6-day battle the Allies, attacking with bayonets at some places, drove the Communists off a strategic hill mass northeast of Yanggu, on the east-central front, July 10. UN troops on the central front then launched attacks Aug. 1-2 toward Kumsong, a major Red buildup point since the UN captured the "Iron Triangle" zone. Pyongyang, Korean Red capital, was bombed heavily by U.S. planes July 30-31. [See p. 234A]

Casualties. Published U.S. casualties in Korea through July 27 as announced Aug. 1: 80,079 (13,340 dead). [See p. 234B]

Embargo. A UN Gen. Assembly economic subcommittee said July 31 that countries hardest hit by enforcing an embargo against J an aggressor should get help from those less affected. The subcommittee was said to have in mind the case of Hong Kong, whose trade with Red China has been heavily reduced because of the Korean war embargo. [See pp. 193K, 154M]

U.S. Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.), who had charged that Panamanian-chartered ships were carrying cargoes to Red China and North Korea, said July 27 that Panama had agreed to cancel charters of such ships. One was halted in Hamburg July 30. Chile put an embargo on arms and strategic materials to Red China July 28. Iceland July 31 became the 43d nation to comply with the embargo. (It was revealed July 24 that the U.S. Govt. was holding up many American exports to Switzerland because the Swiss sell Red countries some items of indirect war K value that the U.S. withholds from Red buyers.) [See p. 234C]

Refugees. The UN Civil Assistance Command has rushed aid to the impromptu Koochon refugee camp where nearly 500 persons died of malnutrition in 5 weeks, the N.Y. Times reported

July 27. The CAC said the South Korean Govt. was responsible for the camp. [See p. 234B]

British Commonwealth units in Korea—from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India—were merged July 28 into a new Commonwealth "First Div., UN Forces" under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. H. Cassels. [See pp. 210H, 203C, 169K]

Congressional Medal of Honor was presented by Pres. Truman in Washington Aug. 1 to Marine First Lt. Henry A. Commiskey, 24, of Hattiesburg, Miss., who led a daring charge up a hill and killed 7 Reds in hand-to-hand combat. He was the first Marine to win the CMH in Korea. [See p. 210J]

WEST vs. EAST IN EUROPE

Truman Suspects Russians. Soviet satellite forces are being brought to a "peak of military readiness" and Red leaders are "putting themselves in a position where they can commit new acts of aggression at any time," Pres. Truman warned in a speech in Detroit July 28 (at the city's 250th anniversary celebration). He cautioned Americans: "Whatever happens in Korea [with regard to a truce] we must not make the mistake of jumping to the conclusion that the Soviet rulers have given up their ideas of world conquest . . . It is action that counts . . . We cannot let down our guard." He declared that Soviet leaders have "no respect for signed treaties or their given word," warned also that there are "heavy concentrations" of Soviet air, land and sea forces in eastern Siberia "across from Japan, and across from Alaska." He appealed for an all-out U.S. defense effort, scorned "false economizers" who "say we will go bankrupt if we carry out our program." [See p. 233C-D, H]

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, also speaking in Detroit July 28, said the U.S. has "always held the door open to a real and permanent settlement . . . Perhaps a demonstration of America's strength, such as we are building, will cause Russia to enter that door willingly and with real meaning." [See p. 221D] Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), in Plymouth, Mass. July 29: He doubted the good of sending U.S. troops to defend a country not "earnestly and enthusiastically determined to defend itself" and was afraid the U.S. is spending so much it will "destroy the very system of production" on which U.S. security depends; the Truman Admin. refuses to defend the Far East as energetically as Europe, condones "immoral if not illegal practices" by its officials. [See p. 209H]

Soviet 'Peace' Drive; Prints Morrison Statement. Soviet actions on the propaganda front were a confusion of affability and hostility toward the West. Although the Soviet press held to its editorial line that the U.S. and Britain are plotting world war, Moscow took these contrasting steps:

Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik told a delegation of British Quakers in Moscow July 26 (reported July 27): Stalin declared in 1936 that "to attempt to export revolution is nonsense" and that still holds good; the USSR is willing to "give pledges of non-intervention . . . directly or indirectly in internal affairs of non-Communist countries" if they reciprocate; it will "enter into negotiations of a most business-like character with the view to agreement," still hopes the UN will become a "reliable organ for the maintenance of peace," wants to see international trade and cultural contacts expanded. [See p. 226B-C]

Moscow *Pravda*, chief Soviet Communist Party newspaper, printed in full a statement by British Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison Aug. 1 in which Morrison told the Russian people their Govt. was: hoodwinking them about Western intentions; subjecting them to harsh police rule in contrast to life in Britain, where a knock on the door early in the morning probably means only "the milkman or the postman"; keeping the Soviet people isolated from the world; imposing Red rule by force on other countries; trying to block the non-Communist world's economic recovery; forcing Western countries to rearm because the USSR "retained vast armed forces" after World War II whereas the West demobilized. *Pravda* printed the statement on a recent dare Morrison made mostly in jest, also ran a long Soviet answer that said: "Nowhere is there such freedom . . . for workers, farmers, intellectuals" as in the USSR; Russia curbs only those who would "restore the exploitation of man by man"; "there is not a grain of truth" in Morrison's charges that Russia started the arms race. [See p. 194L-M]

Having opened *Pravda* to Western opinion at least for one day, the Soviets proposed July 31 an open debate on world issues between the new Soviet English-language magazine *News* and the *N.Y. Times*. [See p. 227H]

U.S. Curbs Red Trade. With the Czechs still refusing to free newsman William N. Oatis, the U.S. canceled July 31 its tariff concessions to Czechoslovakia under the Geneva tariffs agreement, using an escape clause in the 33-nation pact. Pres. Truman then formally proclaimed Aug. 1—in line with U.S. legislation curbing trade with Red countries—the suspension of trade concession to the USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Albania, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, North Korea, Red China, Outer Mongolia, Red areas of Indo-China, Tannu Tuva (Siberia) and Southern Sakhalin Island, which Russia has taken over from Japan. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson denounced Hungary Aug. 1 for deportations of anti-Reds, and it was implied, though not stated, that general Communist hostility to the U.S. was responsible for the suspensions of trade favors. [See p. 220P]

U.S. Aid Hearings. U.S. Defense Secy. George C. Marshall told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 27 there will be a 2,900,000-man defense force, with 400,000 Americans, in Europe by 1953. He asked Congress not to cut the $6.3 billion section of the $8.5 billion foreign aid bill covering arms aid to allies, said it would be better to trim the budget for the U.S. armed forces if there had to be a choice. When some members of Congress challenged the 400,000-man estimate on U.S troops to be sent to Europe (previous estimates: 200,000), Marshall explained that half of them will be service troops and the ceiling on combat divisions is still 6. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, then gave the House Forgn. Affairs Com. a lower overall estimate July 31: 284,000 combat and auxiliary ground troops, 60,000 airmen for a total of 344,000.

Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) told ECA Admin. William C. Foster, in a hearing July 30, that the ECA was "thinking up ways to spend money" in Asia and elsewhere instead of getting ready to go "out of business" when the Marshall Plan ends next year. Pres. Truman said in his Aug. 2 news conference he was sorry Connally criticized Far Eastern economic aid. [See pp. 234J, 34K]

Red Strength. British Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell estimated July 27 that Red countries in Europe have 5,670,000 men & women in their armed forces, Russia's totaling 4,600,000. His estimates on the USSR: Army 3,200,000 men and women (215 divisions); Air Force 800,000 men and "more than 19,000 aircraft"; Navy 600,000 men and a "powerful and modern" fleet, including 300 submarines. He said Russia has 25,000 tanks in use, 25,000 more in reserve. [See p. 217F]

Germany. A reverse "little airlift" of freight cargoes from West Berlin to West Germany was started by the Western Allies Aug. 1 to thwart Soviet control of land shipments through the Soviet zone. The Allies refused July 26 to approve the new East-West German trade pact until the Soviets stop holding up permits for Berlin-to-West Germany trade. [See pp. 235D, 211G] . . . The U.S. Govt. rejected Aug. 2 a U.S.-British-Russian experts committee's recommendation that 13 small vessels of Germany's wartime merchant fleet be given to Russia. The State Dept. said Russia already has gotten "more than its rightful share" of German boats. [See p. 91B-C] . . . The U.S. House passed by 377-0 (several declining to vote) July 27 a resolution to end the state of war with Germany. It was sent to the Senate. The Netherlands ended its state of war July 26. [See p. 227D] . . . The U.S. announced July 27 it will trim $238,000 off occupation costs assessed West Germany by cutting 200 people off the occupation payroll. [See p. 235D]

About $600,000 worth of the Hesse crown jewels stolen by 3 Americans in 1945 were returned to the Hesse family by the U.S. Army Aug. 1. Jewels valued at nearly the same amount are still missing. [See Vol. IX, p. 248M] . . Chicago & Frankfort-on-the-Main Universities announced an agreement July 27 to exchange researchers, students and teachers. [See p. 220D] . . . Ex-Nazi hero Otto Skorzeny returned to West Germany in Stuttgart July 28 after 3 years in exile after all charges against him in Germany had lapsed. [See Vol. X, pp. 428B, 118C] . . . The German Soldiers' Fed., a merger of war veterans' groups claiming 85,000 members, was organized in Bonn July 29. . . .

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Bavarian State Govt. stopped tourists and souvenir hunters from visiting Hitler's former Berchtesgaden retreat July 26 to prevent it from becoming a shrine for neo-Nazis. [See p. 235E-F]

East Germany and Rumania signed a trade agreement July 27 giving Rumania precision-made products and machinery, East Germany chemicals, farm products and other raw materials. [See p. 91C] . . . West Berlin officials reported Aug. 1 that 105 East German police applied for political asylum during July, making the year's total 177. [See p. 235C-D]

Sailors Flee Poland. 16 Polish sailors who imprisoned their officers at pistol point sailed a Polish mine-sweeper to Ystad, Sweden Aug. 2 and 12 of the mutineers applied for political asylum in Sweden. (Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, in a speech July 28, urged Poles to join the fight against Stalin, called Soviet leaders "mass murderers" who have destroyed "whole nations" to get power. Yugoslavia also reported Aug. 1 that at least 200 members of the Sofia local Communist organization had been rounded up in a Russian-directed Bulgarian purge.) [See p. 235B]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Harriman Wins Anglo-Iranian Talks. W. Averell Harriman's mediation efforts produced a British-Iranian agreement Aug. 2 for a conference between governmental representatives on the Iranian oil dispute. Harriman flew to London from Teheran July 28 to report to British leaders on Iran's attitude, then returned to Teheran July 31 to consult with Premier Mohammed Mossadegh. Under pressure of Iranian nationalists Mossadegh gave no sign of yielding on enforcement of oil nationalization.

The British-controlled company meanwhile shut down its Abadan refinery July 31, which meant idleness for 50,000 Iranian workers. The British cruiser *Euryalus* staged "maneuvers" in the Persian Gulf Aug. 2, which provoked an Iranian protest against Britain's "show of force." It was also revealed Aug. 2 that Iranian machine-gunners fired on a small Russian Navy vessel July 31 when it turned searchlights on an Iranian frontier post on the Caspian Sea. [See p. 227A]

Iraq Oil Deal. The British-operated Iraq Petroleum Co. announced July 25 it has agreed to share profits equally with the Govt. of Iraq. The new agreement, under negotiation for months, is yet to be ratified by the Iraqi Cabinet. [See p. 110G]

China. 10,000 to 15,000 Nationalist guerrillas under Gen. Li Mi were reported July 27 to have fought 65 miles into Red China from a Burmese base and to have seized a 100-mile strip of Yunnan Province's frontier. But Hong Kong's pro-Red newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* reported July 30 that all the "brigands" have been "eliminated" and 1,045 "annihilated." [See p. 123P] . . . All U.S. and U.S.-supported missions in China have been closed by the Communist Govt., the Red radio reported from Peking July 27. Christian churches and organizations were ordered to end relations with U.S. and U.S.-supported missions. [See p. 235H]

Indo-China Assassination. French Brig. Gen. Charles Marie Chanson, 49, and Gov. Thai Lap Thanh, 56, of French-supported South Viet Nam were killed in Sadec, 60 miles south of Saigon, July 31 by a Communist suicide volunteer who exploded a grenade in his pocket and died with his victims. Emperor Bao Dai ordered complete mobilization of Viet Nam July 15 to aid the French fight against the Reds. [See p. 171G]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Fechteler Navy Chief. Pres. Truman Aug. 1 appointed Adm. William M. Fechteler, 55, Atlantic Fleet commander since Jan. 1950, to succeed the late Adm. Forrest P. Sherman as Chief of Naval Operations. Fechteler is a son of an admiral, native of San Rafael, Calif., an Annapolis graduate of 1916, held battle commands in the Pacific in World War II. He was slated to be Atlantic pact naval commander but the British blocked that appointment by demanding the post for one of their admirals [see pp.239P-240A, 66L]. Adm. Lynde D. McCormick, 55, was named to succeed Fechteler as commander of the Atlantic Fleet [see Vol. X, p. 109M-N] and Vice Adm. Donald B. Duncan, 54, an aviator, to replace McCormick as Vice Chief of Naval Operations. [See Vol. X, p. 109M-N]

Creates Stockpile Agency. Pres. Truman created a new independent Defense Materials Procurement Agency Aug. 1 to increase supplies of critical materials in the U.S. and abroad. He designated Gen. Services Admin. Jess Larson to head the new agency. It will take over many of the procurement & development functions of the Gen. Services Admin., the Interior Dept., the Economic Cooperation Admin. and the Defense Production Admin. and operate "under the direction, control and coordination" of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson. The Munitions Board reported simultaneously that more than 50% of the nation's $8.3 billion stockpile goal had been filled or was on order by June 30. $460 million worth of strategic supplies were bought during Jan.-June 1951. [See pp. 219L, 126K]

Called 1952 Candidate. Pres. Truman's rejection of 2 candidates of Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) for Illinois federal judgeships is another indication that Mr. Truman will run for re-election in 1952, Joseph & Stewart Alsop said in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* July 30. The President chose a supporter of Thomas D. Nash over a man proposed by the Douglas-Jacob Arvey faction. The Alsops considered this evidence that Mr. Truman was seeking Nash support for 1952 and backing Nash's bid to supplant Arvey as Chicago Democratic boss. Another indication of the President's intentions reported by the Alsops: Mr. Truman told Sen. Tom Hennings (D., Mo.) he hoped Missouri Democrats would elect a Senator "I can work with" in 1952, implying that he expected to be reelected himself. [See pp. 235M, 228B]

The President told reporters Aug. 2 that Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower's job in Europe will not prevent him from running for President in 1952 if he wants to run. [See p. 228B]

Carrier Named for Forrestal. Pres. Truman July 30 signed a Congressional resolution providing that the Navy's first new super-aircraft carrier be named the *James V. Forrestal* in honor of the first Secretary of Defense. [See pp. 221K, 32A]

Other Appointments. Ex-Amb.-to-Poland Waldemar J. Gallman as Ambassador to the Union of South Africa July 30. [See Vol. X, p. 268A-B] . . . Harden Pratt, 60, vice president of the American Cable & Radio Corp., to the newly created post of Telecommunications Adviser to the President July 31 . . . Maj. Gen. Raymond Hartwell Fleming as chief of Natl. Guard Bureau for a 4-year term Aug. 1. [See Vol. X, p. 285L]

CONGRESS

Controls Bill Passed. A weakened Defense Production Act extending wage, price, rent & credit controls until June 30, 1952 was passed by Senate voice vote July 27 and by 294-80 House vote July 30. Pres. Truman signed it July 31 but labeled it "the worst I ever had to sign." He called the anti-inflation provisions "gravely deficient" and warned that they would result in higher wages & prices and black markets in beef. He said he will ask Congress to "revise and strengthen" the bill "to give us the tools we need to fight inflation." (The House vote was 180 D., 113 R., 1 Ind. for; 62 R., 18 D. against.)

The measure permits price rollbacks but sets a floor under farm commodity rollbacks at parity or 90% of May 19 levels, whichever is higher. It ends the Govt.'s right to impose livestock slaughtering quotas and bars 2 scheduled beef price rollbacks but does not affect the 10% beef rollback already in effect.

The bill requires price ceilings to reflect increases in costs between Jan. 1-June 24, 1950 and July 26, 1951 and permits retailers and wholesalers the profit margins they had during May 24-June 24, 1950. It also extends the Govt.'s priority & allocation powers and authority to make defense loans and other concessions to stimulate defense output.

Other provisions of the bill: (1) continue rent control but authorize increases up to 20% above June 30, 1947; (2) increase pay-off time on installment sales of autos from 15 months to 18 but still require the 1/3 down payment; (3) decrease down payment on installment sales of household appliances from 25% to 15% and increase pay-off time from 15 months to 18; (4) bar DPA restrictions on use of natural gas in states where public regulatory bodies exercise control; (5) set up a Small Defense Plants Admin. with a $50 million revolving fund to see that small business gets its share of defense contracts; (6) continue import controls on fats & oils competing with U.S. products for 2 years (until mid-1953) and add butter, cheese and dairy products to the control list. [See p. 236A-D]

Stopgap Funds Voted. An emergency resolution authorizing Govt. agencies to continue to spend money during August at current rates was passed by both houses and sent to the President

July 30. This 2d month of temporary spending authority was made necessary by Congress' failure to complete any major appropriations for fiscal 1952. The measure includes $2 million to aid Palestine refugees. [See p. 236N]

Seaway Shelved. The House Public Works Com. tabled the St. Lawrence Seaway bill, 15-12, July 26, apparently ending all chances of its passage at this session. [See p. 17C]

ARMED FORCES

A-Weapon Advances. New advances in development of atomic weapons (types unspecified) and in perfecting atomic-powered planes and submarines were revealed by the Atomic Energy Comm. in its 6th semi-annual report submitted to Congress July 31. Pres. Truman simultaneously asked Congress for a supplemental $273 million for the AEC in fiscal 1952 to speed the program, keep pace with new developments and pay for higher costs. [See pp. 43P, 172N]

AEC Chrmn. Gordon Dean told reporters July 30 that the AEC was readying a new series of atomic weapons tests but he refused to say where or when they would be held. He refused to confirm a report that tests of underground atomic blasts had been planned for this summer in the Aleutians but canceled [see p. 149M]. He said none of the U.S. atomic tests has ever been a dud—all have exploded. [See p. 213A-B]

KIMBALL

Kimball Heads Navy. Dan Abel Kimball was sworn in July 31 to succeed Francis P. Matthews as Navy Secretary.

Facts on Kimball. Born March 1, 1896 in St. Louis. Army Air Corps flier during World War I. Executive of Gen. Tire & Rubber Co. Headed GT&R's subsidiary Aerojet Engineering Corp., a leader in developing rockets and other unorthodox means of propulsion. Named Asst. Navy Secy. for Air Feb. 11, 1949; Navy Under-Secy. May 13, 1949. Married to former Dorothy Ames. [See p. 235P]

Crawford Ousted. Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford, 54, was reprimanded by Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. and removed from command of the Ordnance Tank-Automotive Center in Detroit July 29 for accepting favors from businessmen to whom he granted Army contracts. He was ordered to an unspecified post at U.S. Army Hq. in Heidelberg, Germany. This was the stiffest penalty the Army could impose without a court-martial. But Pace praised Crawford's organization and development of the center, and the Army reported no evidence of Crawford engaging in "contractual irregularities." Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), a member of the House Expenditures subcommittee that uncovered Crawford's actions, lauded Crawford's work and said he "was just doing what most of them do" only he "got caught." [See p. 236M]

October Draft Call. A 41,000-man October draft call—36,000 for the Army, 5,000 for the Marines—was ordered by Aug. 1. This raised the post-Korea draft total to 675,000 of which 18,000 were for the Marines. The Army has called for 28,000 draftees and the Marines for 6,000 in September. [See p. 221G]

The Selective Service Admin. reported July 31 that 62% of the 165,000 college students who took the first draft deferment test May 26 passed (grade of 70 or better). [See p. 173C]

Strength. Army plans to fill 2 to 3 new combat divisions from its present manpower by reducing overhead personnel were revealed by Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg in a letter released July 27 by the Joint (Byrd) Com. on Reduction of Nonessential Spending. The Army will have to call up 430,000 men in 1952 just to replace reservists and others being released, according to recent Defense Dept. testimony released by the House Appropriations Com. July 30. [See p. 221G]

Segregation Ending. The Army announced July 26 that it was disbanding its oldest and last all-Negro regiment—the 25th Div.'s 82-year-old 24th Infantry Regt. in Korea. Complete integration of white and Negro troops will be completed in about 6 months in the Far East but will take longer in the U.S., the Army said. [See p. 50E]

Attack Leaflets Tested. 55,000 cards were dropped on Salt Lake City by an Air Force plane July 26 in the first of a series of U. of Washington tests to see how Americans would react to threats of attack. The leaflets bore Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee's signature and asked: "If this were an enemy leaflet dropped to warn of atomic attack . . . what would you do?" Civilians were urged to mail back answers to the researchers. [See p. 173D]

All-Jet B-36. An all-jet, swept-wing version of the B-36 bomber was disclosed by the Air Force July 30. It has been designated the YB-60. 2 8-jet models are being built by Consolidated Vultee in Ft. Worth, Tex. [See p. 217F]

Brig. Gen. Julius Klein lost his last command Aug. 1 when the Army deactivated Hq. Co. of the 109th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade (Illinois Natl. Guard) on request of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. Klein charged that he was being punished for backing Gen. Douglas MacArthur. [See Vol. VIII, p. 310A] . . . **Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer** retired from the Army July 30. [See p. 223B] . . . **Harold R. Boyer** of Gen. Motors was sworn in as chairman of the Defense Production Admin.'s new Aircraft Production Board (in charge of all U.S. plane output) July 26 . . . **Rear Adm. Walter F. Boone** took command of U.S. Naval Forces in the Eastern Atlantic in London Aug. 1 . . . **Maj. Gen. I. D. White** became comdr., Ft. Knox, Ky. Armored Center, Aug. 1.

COMMUNISM

Reds Claimed Lattimore, Barnes. Ex-Red Army Brig. Gen. Alexander Gregory Barmine testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. July 31 that in 1933 Russia's military intelligence chief, Gen. Ian Antonovich Berzin (or Birzin), identified Owen Lattimore and Joseph Barnes as "our men"—persons working for Russia. The late Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, a Russian refugee backed this statement in Paris in 1938, Barmine said. Lattimore and Barnes immediately denied the charges. Lattimore said that last year Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy told a similar story and that it was investigated and discredited.

Barmine, a Soviet refugee, is a U.S. citizen, a former Office of Strategic Services employe and now head of the Voice of America's Russian-language desk. Barnes is a Simon & Schuster editor, a former Office of War Information official, ex-foreign editor of the *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, ex-editor of the defunct *N.Y. Star*. Barnes and Lattimore were officials of the Institute of Pacific Relations which Barmine said the Soviets had infiltrated. [See pp. 178L, 105G; Vol. X, 230H, L, 108F; IX, 301N]

Mrs. Hede Massing, confessed ex-Communist spy and former wife of Gerhart Eisler, told the subcommittee Aug. 2 that she recruited 2 State Dept. officials—Noel H. Field and Laurence Duggan—as spies in 1934. She said convicted perjurer Alger Hiss competed with her in an effort to get Field for his own spy apparatus but she won. Field and his wife, brother and daughter disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in 1949. Duggan committed suicide in 1948. [See p. 88E; Vol. IX, 413D]

Field Testifies. Frederick Vanderbilt Field told the subcommittee July 26 that military officials invited him to apply for an Air Force intelligence commission during World War II but that the commission was refused because of his political views. Field, who arrived in Washington under guard from New York where he was serving a contempt-of-court sentence, admitted having been a registered agent for 4 Communist Chinese companies but said he quit after the Chinese Reds entered the Korean war. Among those who backed Field for the commission, according to subcommittee evidence July 25, were Lattimore; Lauchlin Currie, ex-administrative aide to FDR; William T. Stone, State Dept. official and ex-president of the Forgn. Policy Assn., and Edward C. Carter, ex-secretary general of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Carter, who testified July 25-26, admitted supporting Field for the commission and using him in the Institute. (Field said he contributed about $60,000 to the Institute in a 15-year period.) But Currie, now in Bogotá as economic adviser to the Colombian Govt., denied aiding Field. [See p. 222D]

Field, Green Sentenced Again. Frederick Vanderbilt Field and Abner Green, 48, Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund trustees already jailed for contempt of court, were given additional 6-month contempt sentences by Fed. Dist. Judge John F. X. McGohey in New York July 30. Field's term begins when his present 90-day prison sentence ends. Green's runs consecutively with a 6-month sentence imposed on him by McGohey July 27.

The 3 jail terms resulted from Govt. efforts to track down 4 convicted Communist leaders who jumped bail. Field was sentenced for refusal to supply records and answer questions about the bail fund. Green's July 27 sentence was for not furnishing records or answering questions about the American Com. for the Protection of Forgn. Born, of which he is executive secretary. His July 30 term was for failure to give similar information about the bail fund. Green was the 4th bail fund trustee to be jailed

for contempt. The fund's 5th trustee, Robert W. Dunn, has been in a hospital for months.

Field, Green and the 2 other jailed bail fund trustees, Dashiell Hammett and W. Alphaeus Hunton, refused July 31 to produce the fund's records for the N.Y. State Banking Dept. which is investigating the possibility that the fund violated state banking laws. [See p. 229H]

The FBI revealed Aug. 1 that it has been unsuccessfully searching since July 2 for 2 others connected with the bail fund: Aubrey Grossman, the fund's assistant treasurer, and Milton Wolff (or Wolfe), ex-assistant treasurer of the fund and former head of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The FBI is also looking for a Philip Silver whose name appeared on a CRC Bail Fund deposit certificate found in a N.Y. subway July 29.

Fed. Dist. Judge Edward A. Conger July 30 revoked $5,000 bail put up by the CRC Bail Fund for indicted CP Natl. Chrmn. William Z. Foster and ordered him to substitute "untainted" bail by Aug. 6 or go to jail [see Vol. X, p. 425F; IX, 21M]. All but 3 of 17 2d-string Communist leaders arrested June 20 had been freed on "untainted" bail by Aug. 1. [See p. 229H]

California Reds Indicted. 12 California Communist leaders seized by the FBI July 26 were indicted by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles July 31 on charges of conspiring to advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt. Bail for 7 of them was raised from $50,000 each to $75,000. [See p. 237J-K]

Davies Cleared. John Paton Davies Jr., 43, was cleared of security charges July 30 after a week-long hearing before the State Dept.'s Loyalty Board. He was immediately restored to his post on the department's policy planning staff. He is slated to become deputy political affairs director in the hq. of John J. McCloy, U.S. High Comm. in Germany. [See p. 222F]

Brothman, Moskowitz Guilt Upheld. Conspiracy convictions of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz in the Harry Gold atomic bomb spy case were upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York July 26. Their 2-year jail sentences and fines of $10,000 each were reaffirmed. But Brothman's conviction on a charge of urging Gold to lie to a federal grand jury in 1945 was overturned, and his 5-year sentence and $5,000 fine on this count was reversed. [See p. 8D; Vol. X, 386H]

GENERAL

Wage Rulings. Announced by the Wage Stabilization Board: (July 22) Such "fringe" benefits as paid vacations and holidays were authorized even though they may pierce the 10% raise ceiling. (July 26) Traditional Christmas bonuses were approved provided they were customary and did not exceed 25% of the recipient's annual pay. (July 30) Merit and length-of-service raises may be granted without specific WSB approval if (1) they are made according to past practices, (2) they do not exceed 6% or (3) they follow a plan established before the Jan. 25 freeze. (July 31) Authority to grant cost-of-living escalator raises above the 10% ceiling, scheduled to expire July 31, was extended indefinitely. [See p. 221M]

Pres. Truman July 26 ordered the WSB to intervene in a strike for the first time: the month-old walkout of 1,300 members of the CIO United Steelworkers which has been cutting vital copper output at the American Smelting & Refining Co. plant in Garfield, Utah. Mr. Truman said the strike "substantially threatens the progress of national defense." [See p. 131F-G]

Strikes End. An agreement ending a 7-week strike of 2,100 members of the CIO United Auto Workers at the Cleveland forging plant of the Aluminum Co. of America was ratified by the strikers July 30. They will get a 3¢ hourly raise. The walkout, which had threatened plane output, was called the nation's most critical by the Defense Dept. [See Vol. X, p. 309K]

A 10-day strike of 9,000 CIO telephone operators employed by Pacific Tel. & Tel. in northern California and Utah ended July 29. The strikers got a 10% raise. [See p. 206D]

Lithofold Loan Charges. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* July 27-28 linked E. Merl Young and Max Siskind to the American Lithofold Corp.'s $565,000 RFC loan in which it had previously hinted that Democratic Natl. Chrmn. William M. Boyle was involved. Siskind, Boyle's ex-law partner, succeeded Boyle as Lithofold's attorney when Boyle quit to become Democratic Natl. Chairman. Young, husband of a former White House stenographer, has been accused of influencing other RFC loans. Pres. Truman told reporters July 26 that he would look into the charges against Boyle. [See pp. 236P-237A]

FSA Drops Indiana. Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing cut off all welfare funds to Indiana July 31 because of a new state law opening welfare rolls to public scrutiny. Federal regulations require closed books. Indiana received $18 million in welfare aid last year. [See p. 188G]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Plans for a limit on company dividends as well as tighter wage and price controls to combat inflation were announced in Commons July 26 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell. He warned that the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves may be depleted by 1952 unless Britain can cut down the unfavorable balance of its foreign trade. He blamed the setback on rising prices of imports and sales resistance to British products abroad because of their price. Britain must hold down prices of its goods in order to compete for foreign markets, he declared. The proposed dividend ceilings: average paid the last 2 periods by firms distributing at least £10,000 ($28,000); 7% for new companies that need to raise additional capital. [See pp. 237L, 214H] . . . 7 directors of Thomas Firth & John Brown, Ltd., the nationalized firm that controls Britain's major steel companies, were dropped July 27 because they were at odds with government representatives. Lord Aberconway, 72, who remained chairman of the firm when the Govt. took control, resigned. [See p. 52P] . . . The London Lord Mayor's fund to build dormitories in Britain for students from the U.S. and other Commonwealth countries—in gratitude for parcels those countries sent Britain during World War II—was closed July 27 with £600,000 raised by popular subscription since March 1950. The goal was £800,000.

France. The Natl. Assembly early Aug. 3 rejected Maurice Petsche, independent Finance Minister in recent Cabinets, as Premier of a new Cabinet based on the June 17 election results. It gave him only 281 of the required 314 votes of confidence. Disputes over social legislation and religious teaching in the schools have prevented formation of a new French Cabinet since July 10. After Dr. Henri Queuille declined a new appointment as Premier for reasons of health, Petsche made an unsuccessful attempt July 12-18 to form a Govt. Justice Min. René Mayer, Rad. Socialist, failed July 25 to win Assembly indorsement as Premier by an absolute majority. Ex-Premiers Georges Bidault, Pop. Republican, and Paul Reynaud, Ind. Republican, declined the Premiership July 25-26. [See p. 222J] . . . France's production index reached an all-time record high of 143 (1938 level equals 100) in June, the Govt. reported July 30. [See p. 134B] . . . A de Gaullist attempt to have Communist Party Secy. Maurice Thorez' election to Parliament invalidated was beaten, 152-140, in the Natl. Assembly July 20. He went to Russia last year for medical treatment and is presumed still there. [See Vol. X, p. 376M] . . . After a trial in Brest that inspired many Communist protest demonstrations, 2 French Navy enlisted men were sentenced July 19 to 5 years at hard labor for trying to demoralize Navy men with Red propaganda and sabotage an aircraft carrier in Indo-China. [See Vol. X, p. 53H] . . . Press censorship in French Morocco, in effect since 1939, was lifted Aug. 1. [See pp. 226N-P, 85G-H]

Greece. Parliament was dissolved by King Paul July 30 for a general election Sept. 9. Premier Sophocles Venizelos resigned July 28 but was reappointed pending the election. Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, who quit as armed forces chief 2 months ago, entered politics July 30 as an independent candidate for Parliament and asked the people to "give me their confidence to free Greece from unruliness" and establish a "stable Govt." [See p. 182G] . . . 70,000 Greek civil servants ended a 2-week strike July 21 when the Govt. promised to set up a rationing system, suspend repayment of loans to its employes, raise wages and grant other benefits. [See p. 190J-K]

Israel. Premier David Ben-Gurion's Mapai (Labor) Party and 3 small allied parties won 63 out of 120 seats in the Knesset (Parliament) in national elections July 30, according to provisional returns Aug. 1. A Rightist opposition party, the General Zionists, increased its Knesset representation from 7 to 20 seats at the expense of lesser parties in Ben-Gurion's bloc. Mapai, largest single party, won 46 seats (same as in the last Knesset) and increased its popular vote from 34.7% in 1949 to about 38%. Communists increased their Knesset representation from 4 to 5

but the pro-Soviet Mapam workers dropped from 19 to 15. Vote totaled about 650,000 of the 800,000 Jews and 75,000 Arabs eligible to vote in Israel (pop. 1,414,500). All men and women 18 and over who had lived in Israel at least 9 months were eligible. (Women were granted equal rights with men in Israel by an act of the Knesset July 17.) [See p. 78D; Vol. IX, 28B-C]

Italy. A new Cabinet, his 7th, was formed July 26 by Premier Alcide de Gasperi, 70. It consists mostly of middle-of-the-road Christian Dems. De Gasperi took over the Forgn. Ministry from Count Carlo Sforza, who is in ill health but remained in the Cabinet as an advisor. Antonio Segni, sponsor of Italy's post-war land reform program, was shifted from Agriculture to Education Minister. In Parliament July 31 de Gasperi served notice his new regime will do more to curb Communist anti-Western activity in Italy. He also said he will press the Allies for peace treaty changes so Italy may have larger armed forces and regain Trieste. He promised to try to reduce unemployment and expand Italian industry, said Italians must accept greater austerity and combat inflation. His new Cabinet:

Premier, Forgn. Min., Interim Min. for Africa—Alcide de Gasperi*	Agri., Forests—Amintore Fanfani*
Vice Premier—Attilio Piccioni*	Transport—Piero Malvestiti*
Interior—Mario Scelba*	Posts & Tele.—Giuseppe Spataro*
Justice—Adone Zoli*	Industry, Commerce—Pietro Campilli*
Finance, interim Treasury—Ezio Vanoni*	Labor, Soc. Welfare—Leopoldo Rubinacci*
Budget—Giuseppe Pella*	Forgn. Trade—Ugo La Malfa†
Defense—Randolfo Pacciardi†	Merch. Marine—Paolo Cappa*
Public Instruction—Antonio Segni*	Without Portfolio—Count Carlo Sforza†
Public Works—Salvatore Aldisio*	

*Christian Dem. †Republican. Fanfani, Malvestiti, Rubinacci and Cappa are newcomers to the Cabinet. [See p. 230B]

Portugal. Gen. Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes, 57, was elected President July 22 in a one-ballot election. He is a veteran of Portuguese colonial campaigns in World War I, ex-head of the Portuguese Legion (semi-military patriotic body which backs Premier Antonio de Olivera Salazar's regime), a Natl. Assemblyman, commanded Portugal's 3d Military District prior to election as President. He succeeds the late Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona. An opposition candidate, Adm. Manuel Carlos de Quintao Meireles, withdrew July 19. The Supreme Court barred Prof. Ruy Luiz Gomez from the race July 13 because he refused to declare himself anti-Communist, which the Portuguese Constitution now requires political candidates to do. [See 128A]

Soviet Union. Experts on the USSR in Washington said July 29 that names of 7 minority groups totaling 1,300,000 persons have disappeared from Soviet ethnic maps, an indication that the groups have been banished or liquidated. The groups: Volga Germans (moved to central Siberia in Aug. 1941 on grounds they were pro-German in the war); Crimean Tartars, Chechens and Ingush (moved to new locations in the USSR in 1946); Kalmucks [see p. 166K], Karachais and Bulkarians. Russian poet A. Prokofiev apologized in *Pravda* July 30 for having made a "gross political mistake" when he translated the poem *Love the Ukraine*, by V. Sosypuri, into Russian. The poem was popular in Ukraine and Russia until *Pravda* recently discovered it was a sly expression of Ukrainian nationalism and started a campaign against it. [See p. 230F] . . . *N.Y. Times* analysis July 30 of Soviet oil production: The Baku fields are producing less than pre-war—16.5 million metric tons last year vs. about 22 million in 1940—but oil fields east of the Volga produced 16.5 million tons last year vs. 3.7 million in 1940. [See p. 126D]

Albanian officials have confirmed that a powerful radio station is being built in Tirana with Soviet equipment, Belgrade reported July 30. It is believed the station will relay Soviet broadcasts. [See p. 91A] . . . **Canadian** brokers in Toronto make $9 million a year by selling stock to speculators in the U.S. on false promises of big profits, O. E. Lennox, Ontario Securities Comm. chairman, told an Ontario Legislature crime investigating committee in Toronto July 26. [See p. 214H-J] . . . **Ethiopian** special tribunal in Addis Ababa sentenced 8 men, including Bitwoded Negash, ex-president of Parliament, to death July 26 for plotting to assassinate Emperor Haile Selassie and set up an Ethiopian republic. Eritrean officials said July 21 that 1,087 Ethiopian terrorists in Eritrea surrendered during a month-long amnesty ending July 18. [See Vol. X, pp. 392G, 245J] . . . **Finland** let David Russell Reeves, 30, Yale U. student of San Antonio, Tex. who riled the Soviets by pilfering a Russian sign from the Russo-Finnish border, leave the country July 30 after he had spent a month in jail for the prank. [See p. 222J] . . . **Liberia's** first railroad (43 mi. from Bomi Hills iron mine to Monrovia) has been completed, the U.S. B&O RR., which furnished experts for the project, reported July 13. [See p. 190K] . . . **Nepal** received help from Indian troops in quelling a revolt July 13 in the southern Bhutwal district led by K. I. Singh, former Nepal Congress Party leader, after he escaped from jail. [See p. 70F] . . . **Philippines** Govt. reported July 29 that 100 suspects had been rounded up in connection with a Communist plot to assassinate Pres. Elpidio Quirino. 2,000 persons were officially reported in Filipino Army custody as suspected subversives July 27. [See p. 62C] . . . **Swiss** voters rejected a proposed national defense tax on public utilities in a referendum July 8. [See Vol. X, 418C]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Prices. The U.S. RFC July 24 agreed in principle with Bolivian tin producers to resume buying tin at $1.12 a lb. Purchases were stopped in May to bring prices down from $1.93. [See p. 199D] . . . Chicago subway and "El" fares rose from 17¢ to 18¢ Aug. 1. Streetcar fares went from 15¢ to 17¢. [See p. 206D-E] . . . The Office of Price Stabilization issued a new ceiling regulation July 25 permitting producers of canned green peas to raise prices slightly over 1948 levels. [See p. 212F] . . . The OPS said July 25 that copper refiners who get their ore abroad can raise their prices 3¢. It also suspended indefinitely an order requiring retail meat dealers to post beef ceiling prices. [See p. 228J] . . . The New York City price war has "all but died out," Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) told the Senate July 22, basing their statement on a Dun & Bradstreet survey. [See p. 215B] . . . Dun & Bradstreet's wholesale food price index rose for the first time in 11 weeks July 25, jumping 2¢ to $6.90. [See p. 231B-C] . . . The cost-of-living index dropped 0.1% from May 15 to June 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said July 25. [See p. 206A]

Agriculture Dept. reports: (July 9) 1951 cotton crop was estimated at 16,791,000 bales; cotton was planted on 29,510,000 acres of land, up 58½% over 1950. [See p. 151A] . . . (July 10) Current crops are the best in years, may set new records. [See p. 119H] . . . (July 12) Farmers collected $12.9 billion for crop sales in Jan.-June 1951, 20% above the 1950 figure. [See p. 160C] . . . (July 13) 1952 wheat goal is 1,650,000,000 bu., 100 million more than in 1951. [See pp. 191G, 151A] . . . (July 23) The department will subsidize export of 1951-crop apples and winter

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending July 28

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,759,000,000	$21,758,000,000	$24,157,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,706,000,000	$27,781,000,000	$26,915,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$19,035,000,000	$19,120,000,000	$13,791,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$7,241,753,408	$7,663,719,173	$7,523,757,347
England note circulation (£)	1,380,876,000	1,367,875,000	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,863,700	6,349,150	11,875,708
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	143.63	141.25	128.56
Bond sales	$15,610,700	$13,731,900	$33,707,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.76	98.67	101.66
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.64½	$2.66½	$2.53
Corn price (bu.)	$2.01¼	$2.01¾	$1.79⅛
Cotton price (lb.)	$.3765	$.3905	$.3993
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	123,209	123,356	185,528
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,165,700	6,171,200	5,485,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,440,000	1,480,000	9,074,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,974,574,000	6,738,873,000	6,185,702,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]804,570	779,454	829,884
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	June 222	May 223	June 1950 199
World tin output (long tons)§	May 15,600	April 14,500	
North Amer. newsprint output (tons)	June [r]558,405	Jan.-June 3,299,153	
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.90	$6.88	$6.49
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]178.0	178.7	164.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[b]235	238	303
Failures (July 21)‡	133	173	170

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Intl. Tin Study Group [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, July 18 [b]July 21 [c]July 14 [d]July 24 [r]Record

pears at 50% of the export price up to $1.25 a bu. to bolster prices. [See p. 151A] . . . (July 25) July 1 wheat carry-over of 395,043,000 bu. plus estimated 1,070,000,000-bu. 1951 crop will give the U.S. 1,465,000,000 bu. of wheat in 1952. [See p. 191G]

April 1950 U.S. farm population was 24,335,000, lowest since 1910 (Census Bureau report July 18). [See p. 119H]

Senate Agriculture Com. Aug. 1 condemned use of chemicals to make bread softer and more attractive. It urged amending the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act to bar addition of non-nutritive ingredients to foods. [See pp. 223E, 141H] . . . **California's** $400 million Central Valley federal water-resources project began operations Aug. 1. Valves on Shasta Dam were opened, sending water down the Sacramento River to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of farm land 500 mi. to the south . . . **Federal tax receipts** totalled a record $50,386,682,228 in fiscal 1950, 32% more than in 1950, the Internal Revenue Bureau said July 21. [See Vol. X, p. 287G] . . . **Retail Credit Institute** was merged into the Natl. Foundation of Consumer Credit in New York July 20 . . . **$168 million Abbey Works,** largest steel plant in Europe (capacity: 2,000,000 tons a year), opened in Wales (Britain) July 17. It was built with Marshall Plan aid. [See p. 219P] . . . **Waltham Watch Co.** reorganization, next-to-last step in returning the concern to private operation, was confirmed by a U.S. Court in Boston July 28. [See Vol. X, p. 271C] . . . **Gen. Motors** previewed its 180-mph., futuristic Sabre, a 2-seat roadster containing 80 experimental devices, at its Milford, Mich. proving ground July 17. [See p. 205G] . . . **Natl. Airlines** received permission from the Civil Aeronautics Board July 30 to start low-cost ($58) daylight air coach service between N.Y. and Miami. [See Vol. X, p. 111A]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW BOOKS

JOURNEY WITH GENIUS, Recollections & Reflections concerning the D. H. Lawrences, by Witter Bynner. July 26. (John Day, 361 pp., $4)†

LONELIEST GIRL IN THE WORLD, by Kenneth Fearing. About girl and electrical robot. July 27. (Harcourt, Brace, 238 pp., $3)*

LUCY CARMICHAEL, by Margaret Kennedy. Story of bride left waiting at altar. Aug. 1. Aug. Literary Guild selection. (Rinehart, 344 pp., $3)*

THE MOCKINGBIRD, by Robert Ramsey. Southern life in post-Civil War era. July 27. (Dutton, 223 pp., $3)*

THE WAY OF MAN, by Martin Buber. Stories from the teaching of Hasidism. July 30. (Wilcox & Follett, 46 pp., $1)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

LEADING JULY FILMS

New York Releases

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

ALICE IN WONDERLAND. British version of Lewis Carroll classic featuring live action and puppets. Screenplay by Henry Myers, Albert Lewin, Edward Eliscu. Directed by Dallas Bower. Produced by Lou Bunin. Released by Souvaine Selective Pictures. Starring Carol Marsh. Cast includes Stephen Murray, Pamela Brown, Felix Aylmer. July 26.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND. Walt Disney's cartoon adaptation. Produced by Walt Disney for RKO. Featured voices include: Kathy Beaumont, Ed Wynn, Richard Haydn, Sterling Holloway, Jerry Colonna. July 28.

BRIGHT VICTORY. Readjustments of blinded war veteran. Screenplay by Robert Buckner from Bayard Kendrick's novel "Lights Out." Directed by Mark Robson. Produced by Robert Buckner for Universal-Intl. Starring Arthur Kennedy. Cast includes: Peggy Dow, Julia Adams, James Edwards, Will Geer. July 31.

MARIE DU PORT. French-language film about prosperous restaurateur who falls in love with his mistress' sister. Screenplay adapted by Louis Chavance from novel by Georges Simenon. Directed by Marcel Carne for Bellon-Ffoulke Intl. Productions. Starring Jean Gabin. Cast includes Blanchette Brunoy, Nicole Courcel, Carette. July 23.

OLIVER TWIST. Controversial British treatment of Dickens' novel. Screenplay by David Lean & Stanley Haynes. Directed by David Lean. Produced by Ronald Neame for J. Arthur Rank. Released by United Artists. Cast includes John Howard Davies, Alec Guinness, Robert Newton, Henry Stephenson. July 30. [See Vol. IX, p. 63P]

SHOW BOAT. Screen version of Kern-Hammerstein musical about life on the Mississippi. Screenplay by John Lee Mahin. Based on Edna Ferber's novel. Directed by George Sidney. Produced in Technicolor by Arthur Freed for MGM. Starring Kathryn Grayson, Ava Gardner, Howard Keel, Joe E. Brown. Cast includes Robert Sterling, Marge & Gower Champion, Agnes Moorehead. July 19.

STRICTLY DISHONORABLE. Ezio Pinza film debut in marital comedy of errors. Screenplay, directed and produced for MGM by Melvin Frank & Norman Panama from Preston Sturges' play. Starring Ezio Pinza, Janet Leigh. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Gale Robbins. July 11.

FCC Eases TV Freeze. The FCC July 25-26 eased its 34-month ban on new television stations or changes in operating facilities. It agreed to assign new channels among communities and to allow stations to increase operating power temporarily. In general, though, the freeze continues. [See p. 238L]

The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. gave the Bell Telephone Co. a 5-yr. contract July 24 to provide a television network linking Buffalo, N.Y., Toronto and Montreal.

Medicine. $100,000 a year in Govt. funds will be made available to regional state heart centers to provide surgery and hospital care for "blue babies" who often die because of imperfect circulatory systems, the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Fed. Security Agency said July 30. [See p. 127G] . . . 2 dental researchers reported July 21 in *The Journal of the American Dental Assn.* on tests indicating that a sugarless chewing gum containing furadroxyl cuts tooth decay by slowing bacteria growth.

Gamma Ray Sources Available. The Atomic Energy Comm. announced at Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory July 26 that it will offer 2 sources of gamma rays—cobalt-60 and tantalum-182—to industry for experimentation. [See p. 166M]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Teacher Strikes Banned. The Connecticut Supreme Court held July 30 that teachers and other public employes have no right to strike or bargain collectively. The decision stemmed from a 1946 teacher strike in Norwalk, Conn. [See Vol. VI, p. 294L]

Soviets Tax Churches. Estonia's Red Govt. has levied heavy taxes on such church services as baptism, confirmation & marriage, according to a July 27 report in the West Berlin Roman Catholic newspaper *Petrusblatt.* [See p. 230G]

Lutheran churches have a world-wide membership of 51 million, the Natl. Lutheran Council said July 29. U.S. total: 6,256,900. [See p. 104N]

OBITUARIES

Giuseppe Agostini, 90, Italian-born tenor who starred in U.S. première of *La Boheme;* July 26 in Abington, Pa.

Emil Boreo, 66, Polish-born comedian who popularized *The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers* in *Chauve Souris;* July 27 in N.Y.

Clifton H. Carlisle, 81, chrmn. of Dominion Bank, founder of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada; July 27 in Toronto.

Newcomb Cleveland, 85, retired advertising executive who anonymously founded $1,000 "Assn. Award," top annual award of the Assn. for the Advancement of Science, in 1923; July 29 in Scarsdale, N.Y. [See Vol. X, p. 419B]

Col. Wassily de Basil, 63, Russian-born director of Original Ballet Russe; July 27 in Paris of heart attack.

Emanuel Haldeman-Julius, 62, publisher of "Little Blue Books"; drowned in swim pool, Girard, Kan. July 31. [See 151K]

Adm. Sir Max K. Horton, 67, Britain's World War II chief of North Atlantic convoys; July 30 in London.

Rudolph M. Kant, 49, pres.-chrmn. of Hamilton Watch Co.; July 30 in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Mary Frances Kelly, 25, wife of World War II hero Charles E. (Commando) Kelly; July 27 in Pittsburgh of cancer.

Benjamin Franklin Mahoney, 50, aircraft manufacturer who built Charles Lindbergh's transatlantic plane, the *Spirit of St. Louis,* in 1927; July 31 in Los Angeles.

Archbishop Carlo Margotti of Gorizia, 60, Italian prelate sentenced to death by Marshal Tito in 1945 during Trieste border dispute (later freed); July 31 in Gorizia.

Oscar C. Roesen, 63, pres. of Wood Newspaper Machinery Corp., inventor of first airplane wireless transmitter in 1911; July 28 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Dr. Martin Andre Rosanoff, 76, chemist, ex-dean of Duquesne U. Graduate School; July 30 in Pittsburgh.

Comdr. John K. L. Ross, 75, Canadian philanthropist & sportsman, owner of only Canadian horse to win the Kentucky Derby (Sir Barton, 1919); July 25 in Jamaica, British West Indies.

Dr. Robert William Seton-Watson, 71, British historian, expert on Central & Eastern Europe; July 25 on Isle of Syke.

Dr. John A. Sofianopoulos, 63, ex-Greek Forgn, Min., leader of leftist Republican Front Party; July 27 in Athens of heart attack. [See Vol. V, p. 374G]

M. E. Trapp, 74, Gov. of Okla. 1923-27; July 26, Okla. City.

Michael (The Archangel) Verigin, 68, Russian-born leader of Doukhobor religious sect in Canada; July 28 in Vancouver of pneumonia after an operation. [See Vol. VII, p. 297G]

Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker, 62, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Atlanta; July 16 in Atlanta.

Gen. Wan Fu-lin, 71, once one of Manchuria's 3 big war lords; July 16 in Taichung, Formosa.

Gus Wilson, 63, prize-fight trainer-manager who handled Jack Dempsey, Georges Carpentier; July 27 in Portland, Ore.

SPORTS

Baseball. William G. (Billy) Evans, 67, gen. mgr. of the AL Detroit Tigers, announced his resignation July 28 effective at the end of the season. He will be succeeded by ex-Tiger star Charlie Gehringer. [See Vol. IX, p. 152N] . . . A 90-day suspension of Fred (Dixie) Walker, Atlanta Cracker mgr. in the Southern Assn., was lifted July 30 by Natl. (Minor League) Assn. Pres. George M. Trautman. Walker was suspended by SA Pres. Charles Hurth after a dispute with an umpire June 29. [See Vol. X, p. 296J] . . . AL player sales July 31: St. Louis Brown outfielder Ray Coleman to the Chicago White Sox; N.Y. Yankee outfielder Cliff Mapes to the Browns. [See pp. 232F, 224G, 216F]

Boxing. Ex-heavyweight champ Joe Louis won a 10-round decision over Cesar Brion of Argentina in San Francisco Aug. 1. [See p. 200K-L; Vol. X, 388H]

Bicycle Racing. 2,900-mi. Tour de France professional race, ended July 29 in Paris: won by Ugo Koblet of Switzerland in 142 hours 20 min. 14 secs. [See Vol. X, p. 264H-J]

Golf. $10,000 St. Paul open: won July 29 by Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago with a record 72-hole score of 266, for $2,250. He was guarded by police after he reported that gamblers telephoned a threat July 28 to kill him if he won the tournament. [See p. 112M-N] . . . $5,880 North British Open in Harrogate, Eng.: won July 27 by Flory Van Donck of Belgium with a record 90-hole total of 337 . . . U.S. Golf Assn. Junior tournament in Champaign, Ill.: won July 29 by Tom Jacobs of Montebello, Calif.

Horse Racing. $143,750 Arlington Handicap in Chicago July 28: won by Donald Ross' Cochise, Ovie Scurlock up, for $100,000. [See Vol. X, p. 248C] . . . Race horse breeder Henry H. Knight of Lexington, Ky., purchased 175 thoroughbreds from the estate of the late William G. Helis for $1 million July 28. [See Vol. X, p. 240F]

Swimming. Natl. Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships in Detroit July 26-29: 1,500-meter and 800-meter freestyle won by Hawaii's Ford Konno, 18, over Yale U.'s John Marshall; 400-meter and 200-meter free style won by Wayne Moore, 19, of Yale. Mrs. Pat McCormick, 21, of Los Angeles won all 3 diving championships. [See p. 216K] . . . English Channel swims: France-to-England July 28 by Phil Rising, 41, of England and Abdel Litif Abou Heif, 22, of Egypt; England-to-France July 29 by Ned Barnie, 54, of Scotland. 7 others failed in attempts during the 2 days. [See Vol. X, p. 288J]

Tennis. Davis Cup European zone finals in Bastad, Sweden: won July 29 by Sweden, 5-0, over West Germany. [See Vol. X, p. 280D-E]

Track & Field. World records accepted July 26 by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London: men's hop, step & jump—52 ft. 5⅞ in. by A. F. Desilva of Brazil in São Paulo Dec. 3, 1950; women's shot put—49 ft. 3¼ in. by Anna Andreyeva of Russia in Plesti, Rumania Nov. 9, 1950. [See p. 184L]

More 'Fix' Arrests. Suspected basketball "fixers" arrested in New York: (July 30) Jacob (Jack) Rubenstein, 33, associate of Jack West, fugitive bookmaker involved in the scandal. (July 31) Marvin Mansberg, 35, alleged liaison man between Bradley U. players and gamblers.

The U. of Utah athletic board in Salt Lake City voted July 30 to let its basketball team play a scheduled Dec. 25 game with "fix"-implicated Bradley. [See p. 240C]

Salary Stabilization Board, a U.S. Govt. agency, appointed U. of Md. Pres. Harry Clifton Byrd (chairman), ex-baseball star Ty Cobb and ex-sports columnist John Kieran July 31 as members of a panel to study the problem of establishing wage ceilings for professional athletes. (Cobb also was first witness July 30 as a House Judiciary subcommittee opened hearings on bills to exempt organized baseball and other sports from anti-trust laws.) [See p. 148P; Vol. VII, 336L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime Ring Broken. Federal Narcotics and Secret Service agents in New York trapped 12 alleged members of a $30 million French-Italian narcotics and counterfeit money ring July 27-29 after receiving a "tip" from an alien on Ellis Island. 8 other persons were being sought. The prisoners were held in more than $600,000 bail. Charles (Lucky) Luciano, deported underworld figure, was named by U.S. authorities as head of the narcotics syndicate. [See p. 208J-H]

N.Y. Firemen Sentenced. 4 N.Y. firemen convicted on 21 counts of extortion and conspiracy July 3 were given jail sentences of up to 23 years July 31. They were convicted of working a $1,500,000 shakedown of fuel-oil installers under the protection of James J. Moran, then 1st Deputy Fire Comm. (Jacob Grumet, Republican, became N.Y.C. Fire Comm. July 18.) [See pp. 224N-P, 132B]

Monti Conviction Upheld. U.S. Dist. Judge Robert A. Inch in Brooklyn Aug. 1 rejected a request by convicted traitor Martin James Monti, 30, to withdraw his 1949 guilty plea. Inch refused to believe Monti's charge that his lawyers coerced him into pleading guilty. (He admitted flying his AAF P-38 to Germany during World War II and joining the Nazi SS Elite Guard.) [See Vol. IX, p. 22A]

Klan Leader Indicted. Charles H. Klein, Imperial Kligrapp (exec. secy., 2d in command) of the Assn. of Georgia Klans, was indicted in Atlanta July 27 on charges of dynamiting a Negro's home. [See p. 152N-P]

Traffic Deaths Up. The Natl. Safety Council reported July 30 that U.S. traffic deaths for the first half of 1950 totaled 16,320, 8% more than the first 6 mos. of 1950. [See p. 56L]

Souvenir Rug Seized. A leopard-skin rug believed to be a $100,000 Korean national treasure from Chang Duk Palace in Seoul was seized by U.S. customs agents in Pueblo, Colo. Aug. 1 where it had arrived as a GI's war souvenir. Sgt. Elverne H. Giltner of the U.S. 8th Army said he bought it from a Korean for $61, airmailed it home for $39.20. ROK diplomats in the U.S. put in a claim for its return, said it belonged to the late Queen Min, last Queen of Korea.

Dr. Donald F. Gibson, 49, was indicted on a manslaughter charge by a Bridgeport, Conn. grand jury July 13 in the death of spinster Elizabeth M. Ayres, 74, in Danbury, Conn. July 26, 1950. She left him a fortune. . . . **Madge Meredith**, 30, actress, was released from prison in Tehachapi, Calif. July 15 after serving 2 years and 2 months on a 1947 kidnaping charge. Gov. Earl Warren commuted her 5 years-to-life sentence after a Calif. Assembly committee had called her conviction a "mockery of justice." [See Vol. VIII, p. 344N-P] . . . **Mrs. Margaret G. Ryan**, 41, widow of N.Y. financier Basil Ryan, was ordered by a Superior Court judge in San Luis Obispo, Calif. July 16 to stand trial for manslaughter Oct. 30 for shooting Leonard D. Ray Jr., 22, a trespasser on her ranch, June 9. . . . **Joyce Mathews**, 31, TV actress and ex-wife of TV star Milton Berle, slashed her wrist with a razor blade in producer Billy Rose's N.Y. apartment July 15. [See Vol. X, p. 120N-P] . . . **Babe Ruth** left a $360,811 net estate when he died in 1948, a tax appraisal showed July 18. [See Vol. VIII, p. 271M] . . . **Serge M. Rubinstein**, Russian-born financier, was acquitted by a federal jury in New York July 20 of charges of mail fraud and securities law violations. He got out of prison earlier this year (draft evasion). [See IX, pp. 232P, 60B]

Robert E. Heskett, 55, ex-husband of author Betty MacDonald (*The Egg & I*), was stabbed to death in Oakland, Calif. July 22 in a fight with Thomas J. Blake, 37, over Blake's divorced wife. [See Vol. X, p. 271N; Vol. VII, p. 156B] . . . **Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan**, Pres. Truman's military aide, received the Order of Juan Pablo Durante from the Dominican Govt. July 27. [See p. 122H] . . . Sweden's **Kiki Hakansson** won the title of Miss World at the Festival of Britain beauty contest in London July 27. [See p. 158G-H] . . . **Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson**, ex-Republican boss of Atlantic City, N.J., finished 6 years of parole Aug. 1 after serving 4 years in jail for tax evasion. He said he would file a pauper's oath to avoid a $20,000 fine still due. [See III, 51B]

Divorced. David Astor, son of Va.-born Lady Astor, from Mrs. Melanie Astor, in London July 26 (desertion) . . . Ex-film star Virginia Bruce from Turkish ex-film director Ali Ipar, in Istanbul July 28. They agreed on the divorce so he can become a Turkish army officer. Turkish law bars a man married to a foreigner from being a military officer. [See Vol. VI, p. 281P]